

# The McArthur Democrat.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND THE UNION.

VOL. 13.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 3, 1864.

NO 12.

## The McArthur Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
E. A. BRATTON,  
OFFICE:  
In Bratton's Buildings, East of Court  
House, U. S. State.

### TERMS, CASH.

The Democrat will be sent one year for One  
Dollar; and Fifty cents, Six Months, for Seven-  
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All papers will be discontinued at the  
expiration of the time paid for.

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BOOKS,  
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## CHARLES HIGGINS.

This House fronts on the Steam Boat  
Land, and near the Railroad Depot. No  
pains will be spared for the accommodation  
of Guests.  
Sept. 1863.—1 yr.

## CLINTON HOUSE.

SCOTT & POLLARD,  
PROPRIETORS,  
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### RAILROAD.

## PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

On and after Thursday, February 15, 1864,  
regular Passenger Trains will run in con-  
nection with the Train on main line between  
Portsmouth and Cincinnati, as follows:  
Leaves Portsmouth at 9:15 A. M.; arrives at  
Pioneer at 9:35 A. M.; arrives at Portland at  
10:05 A. M.; arrives at Jackson at 10:37 A. M.;  
arrives at Hamilton at 11:20 A. M.; arrives at Cin-  
cinnati at 5:55 P. M.;  
Leaves Cincinnati at 8:30 A. M.; leaves Ham-  
ilton at 9:00 P. M.; arrives at Jackson at 9:34 P. M.;  
arrives at Portland at 4:21 P. M.; arrives at  
Pioneer at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Portsmouth at  
6:10 P. M.  
Accommodation Train departs from Ports-  
mouth at 2:45 P. M.; arrives at Pioneer at 4:45  
and departs at 4:50; arrives at Jackson at 6:25;  
and Hamilton at 6:30. Departs 6:40 A. M.; ar-  
rives at Jackson at 7:35; arrives at Pioneer at  
9:35; and arrives at Portsmouth at 11:45.  
Through Tickets to Cincinnati can be obtain-  
ed at Portsmouth, Portland, and Jackson, at  
the following rates:  
Portsmouth to Cincinnati, \$4.00  
Portland " do " 4.00  
Jackson " do " 4.00

### ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

From Portsmouth to Cincinnati and return  
\$6.00. Tickets from Portsmouth to Marietta  
and Parkersburg, \$3.00. JOHN DURAND, Sup't.

R. W. GAUDE, Asst. Sup't.  
Feb. 23rd 1864.—1 yr.

## E. A. BRATTON,

### Attorney at Law and

### GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.

## McArthur, Ohio.

Being licensed by the U. S., for the purpose  
I will attend to the prosecution and collection  
of every description of claims against the  
United States, and State of Ohio, including the  
Morgan raid claims.  
Bounties and Arrangements of Pay  
Procured.

### PENSIONS for wounded and disabled sol-

diers and seamen, and for the heirs of soldiers  
and seamen who have died and been killed in  
the service. I would say to my friends, that  
I will attend promptly to their business and  
on moderate terms.  
June 16th 1864.

## CARPENTERS WANTED.

Steady employment and good wages will  
be given to a large number of experienced  
Home, Bridge or Car Carpenters, by the  
Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co.  
Application should be made to J. Lord  
Esqr. Chillicothe, John Gabe Esqr. Zaleski,  
O. or to the undersigned at the M. & C.  
R. R. Office, South Corner Third and Wal-  
nut Streets Cincinnati Ohio.

J. DURAND  
Oct. 6th 1864.—1 yr.

## Great Speech of Gen. Geo. W. Morgan.

## His Review of Presi- dent Lincoln's Adminis- tration.

## A SCATHING REBUKE OF HIS POLICY.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Greenwood Hall was packed to its  
utmost capacity last night, by the  
friends of McClellan and Pendleton,  
to hear that eloquent and gifted son  
of Ohio, General George W. Morgan,  
on the great issues of the day.  
Upon being introduced the General  
spoke as follows:

### ON THE WAR.

Mr. President, Ladies, Soldiers and Citizens.

It is not my purpose to enter into  
a general discussion of the momen-  
tous questions which agitate the coun-  
try, but to address my remarks chief-  
ly to our brave soldiers, their relatives  
and friends, who have honored us by  
their presence. For no portion of  
our people have endured so much,  
and endured so nobly during the grand  
and terrible drama enacted upon our  
continent for a stage. In no age,  
and in no country, have there been  
greater sufferings, or more heroic  
deeds than in this dread and terrible  
conflict, during which in stern reality  
brother has been arrayed against  
brother, and father against son.  
But time will not permit me to nar-  
rate the glories of Rich Mountain and  
Carriek's Ford, of Springfield and  
Pea Ridge, of Donelson and Shiloh,  
of Corinth and Vicksburg, of Stone  
River, and the battles on the moun-  
tains of Chattanooga, where are our  
brave boys—like the fabled gods of  
old—fought and conquered high above  
the clouds! Nor will my time en-  
able me to speak of Yorktown, and  
Hanover Court House, of Willow  
Spring, and of the seven days' of de-  
perate and immortal battles between  
McClellan and his eighty thousand  
heroes, against Lee with more than  
double his force; nor can I refer to  
South Mountain and Antietam, while  
Lee's army, flushed with recent vic-  
tory, was met and conquered by Mc-  
Clellan, and driven southward across  
the Potomac, by the soldiers who  
but a few weeks before had been  
routed under Pope on the ill-starred  
field of Bull Run; nor can I tell the  
stirring story of Gettysburg, as told  
by a soldier who had been wound-  
ed on that glorious field. No, my  
friends, I must leave these themes to  
the poet and historian, who, while  
mourning over the desolation of once  
so free and fair a land, will yet in fit-  
ting terms recount the marvels of val-  
or and of skill performed in this most  
grand and terrible of wars. And  
much less will I attempt to portray  
the unspeakable anguish caused by  
the war; of the thousands of widows  
who have gone broken-hearted to  
their graves; of the tens of thousands  
of suffering orphans whose wall I can  
now almost hear upon the chill night  
wind; of the bereaved mother whose  
youth's first bloom; nor of the vener-  
able father whose hopes of happiness  
lie smothered in his children's bloody  
graves. No, my friends, I cannot  
step in this solemn hour of our coun-  
try's peril, to speak of the gallant  
dead, but I must talk to you of the ac-  
tual, the living present, and of your  
duty and of mine as men who love  
their country. But as my theme is  
one of war, before I proceed to its dis-  
cussion, I must be permitted to pay  
the tribute of my respect to one of  
your most eminent citizens—a man  
of whom Cincinnati, Ohio and the  
nation have just cause of being  
proud. A politician of unblemished  
honor, a statesman profoundly versed  
in the principles upon which our in-  
stitutions are based, and a patriot who  
loses sight of self, while striving for  
his country's good—such a man is  
George H. Pendleton, the Democratic  
candidate for Vice President. And  
mangled and traduced as he is, as  
Washington and Jefferson and Mad-  
ison have been, and as McClellan is  
now assailed, yet I am not afraid of  
trusting his reputation with those  
who truly love their country. He is  
charged with having voted against  
supplies; the charge falsifies his re-  
cord, for never was there a vote for  
supplies, strictly as such, that he did  
not vote in the affirmative. And  
when our paper currency depreciated

he voted to have the army paid in  
gold and silver. And yet the sup-  
porters of Mr. Lincoln dare to charge  
him with being hostile to the army  
and an enemy to the Union. But  
his record disproves their aspersions,  
for he has publicly declared: "The  
Union is the guarantee of peace,  
power and the prosperity of the people.  
And no one would more earnestly la-  
bor for its restoration, by ALL the  
means which would effect that end  
than myself."

As I have the honor to address sol-  
diers as well as citizens, I trust I will  
be pardoned for saying one brief word  
as to the cause of my having with-  
drawn from the army; and to do so  
because my motives have been mis-  
understood, alike by those who are, as  
well as those who are not my friends.  
In one word, I left the army in con-  
sequence of bad health and although I con-  
demn the general policy of President  
Lincoln since the first day of Janu-  
ary, 1862, yet of my own will, I would  
not have parted from my comrades.  
But while I say this, I equally de-  
clare that no consideration could have  
made me the blind instrument of des-  
potic power, or forced me to become  
a party to the violation of the laws of  
civilized warfare.

### FOURTH YEAR OF WAR.

We are in the fourth year of the  
war. Two million five hundred  
thousand men have been called into  
the field, countless thousands of treas-  
ure have been expended, and hun-  
dreds of thousands of the best and  
bravest of the land sleep beneath the  
red sod of battle; and if President  
Lincoln's mistaken policy be con-  
tinued, the child is not yet born which  
will live to see peace and the Union  
restored. Where is the fault? Where  
is the responsibility? Why has not  
the Union been restored? The fault  
is not with the soldiers, for their  
deeds of valor command the admira-  
tion of the civilized world; nor with  
our citizens, for they have prodigally  
given their children and their treas-  
ure—every man and every dollar—so  
often as called upon by the President  
to do so. Tell me, if you can, one  
single instance in which our noble sol-  
diers have failed to do their duty, or  
our citizens have refused to answer  
every requisition for men and money?  
No one replies; for all know that the  
army and people have alike nobly  
discharged their duty. But there is  
fault somewhere. Some one is re-  
sponsible, and we have seen that the  
fault has neither been with the army  
nor the people; and our august na-  
tional legislature has done all which  
President Lincoln directed to be done.  
And yet there is fault somewhere—  
some one is responsible. Can it be  
that the fault is with Mr. Lincoln? that  
he is responsible for all the evils and  
all the woes which afflict our land?  
Let us reflect a moment.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESPONSIBLE.

To become a surgeon, a lawyer, a  
carpenter, a watch maker, a mer-  
chant or a blacksmith, training and  
experience are necessary. But even  
after years of practice and study the  
lawyer has become skilled in his pro-  
fession, still, if his life depended on it,  
he could not make a watch, any more  
than the watch-maker could perform  
a nice surgical operation, which re-  
quired not only the skillful use of the  
knife, but a profound knowledge of  
anatomy. So too, the profession of  
arms, which is at once an art and a  
science, requires profound study and  
experience. What then, should be  
thought of the man who, wholly ig-  
norant of the rudiments of war—"who  
never set a squadron in the field"—  
who has not sufficient knowledge of  
tactics to display a company of skir-  
mishers, and who is as uninformed in  
the principles of strategy, as is a  
Choctaw Indian in the science of as-  
tronomy—what judgment should be  
passed upon the man who, thus ig-  
norant, would have the criminal pre-  
sumption to undertake the direction  
of armies, and to interfere with the  
plans of well-trained Generals? Why  
contradict, let me put a case to you:  
Suppose that on the eve of battle,  
when you expected to meet a brave  
enemy, commanded by a skillful sol-  
dier, it should suddenly be announ-  
ced to the army that a lawyer had  
just arrived from Springfield, Illinois  
with absolute authority over the  
movements of the army—that he had  
condemned the plans of Sherman,  
and was going "to fight it out on his  
own plan, even if it took all summer."  
What would be the effect upon the  
army? What would the veterans say?  
What would be the result—victory,  
or defeat? This has been done on a

much larger scale by President Lin-  
coln, who on the 31st day of March,  
1862, wrote to General McClellan  
that he Abraham Lincoln, was com-  
mander-in-Chief of our armies, and  
that as such he had a right to give  
such orders as he "pleased," and so  
far as the Army of the Potomac has  
been concerned, he has persistently  
done so. Is it strange, then, that  
Richmond has not been taken, when  
Jefferson Davis has so powerful an  
ally in the person of the "Commander-  
in-Chief at the Executive Mansion?"

Have I done Mr. Lincoln injustice?  
Let facts answer. All of the Eastern  
Generals and Eastern troops who  
have come West have been success-  
ful, although they had previously fail-  
ed in the East; as most of our West-  
ern Generals and Western troops have  
been unsuccessful in the East, al-  
though victorious in the West. Thus  
Burnside at Fredericksburg, and  
Hooker in the wilderness—both with  
Jefferson Davis has so powerful an  
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### WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Before farther considering the dis-  
astrous consequences of Mr. Lincoln's  
interference in the operations of the  
armies, it will be proper to briefly  
glance at the early campaign in West-  
ern Virginia. On the 13th of May,  
1861, McClellan was given command  
of the Department of the Ohio, and  
finding that the rebels were about to  
seize and occupy Western Virginia,  
he promptly organized a column of  
Ohio troops, crossed the Ohio River,  
and met and conquered the enemy at  
Rich Mountain and Carriek's Ford.  
If his military successes were brilli-  
ant, so was his policy humane and  
statesmanlike, and the confidence he  
inspired in the hearts of the people,  
affirmed the triumph he achieved in  
the field; and Western Virginia was  
permanently secured to the Union.

### DISASTER IN THE EAST—VICTORY IN THE WEST.

But while victory crowned our ar-  
mies in the west, disgrace, panic and  
disaster enveloped our cause in gloom  
on the Potomac. Contrary to the  
judgment of McDowell, Mr. Lincoln  
forced him to advance against the  
strong position of the enemy at Man-  
assas, before his command was or-  
ganized, or his troops were ready for  
the field. The result was utter de-  
feat to our arms, and our panic-  
stricken army rolled back upon Wash-  
ington, a confused and frantic mass.

And Mr. Lincoln gazed anxiously  
toward the southern bank of the Po-  
tomac, and in the misty twilight he  
imagined he could see Beauregard  
and his lines on their way to Wash-  
ington.

### M'CLELLAN GOES TO THE RESCUE OF THE CAPITAL.

The hero of Rich Mountain and  
Carriek's Ford, was appealed to by  
Mr. Lincoln, to hasten to the Capital  
—above all, to save the White House.  
In less time than ever performed be-  
fore, McClellan arrived, equipped,  
drilled and disciplined one of the  
best armies ever led to battle. He  
was given the chief command of all  
armies, and developed a plan for a  
grand and combined movement  
against the enemy.

### THE PRESIDENT MEDDLES.

But no sooner did the President  
feel secured in McClellan's strength,  
than he again began to meddle in  
matters beyond his comprehension.  
He insisted upon submitting a plan  
of his own to a council of war, and  
his plan was promptly overruled—  
McClellan was not present. The  
vanity of General Lincoln was wound-  
ed, and as his plan had been re-  
jected, he seemed determined that the  
plan of McClellan should not succeed.  
And on the 8th day of March, 1862,  
Mr. Lincoln issued his general order  
No. 3, assuming the control of the  
campaign against Richmond. And  
after McClellan had gone forward at  
the head of his columns, the President  
withdrew from his command the corps  
of McDowell, the division of Blenker,  
and ten thousand more stationed at  
Fortress Monroe; and it was on this  
occasion that the President wrote to  
General McClellan that he, Abraham  
Lincoln, as commander-in-Chief, had  
the right to issue such orders as he  
pleased.

### HALLECK AND BEAUREGARD.

Mr. Halleck had greatly distin-  
guished himself at Corinth, where,  
as he supposed, he was investing  
Beauregard, while that General quiet-  
ly withdrew every pound of his mun-  
itions, and sent thirty thousand men  
to reinforce Lee, whose army was al-  
ready larger than McClellan's. In  
the mean time the profound and ea-  
gle-eyed Halleck was leisurely trac-  
ing the lines of his trenches, which  
were to become formidable to Beau-  
regard at some distant day, should he  
ever again occupy Corinth. The  
Commander-in-Chief at the Ex-  
ecutive Mansion was struck with ad-  
miration by the "remarkable" ability  
displayed by Mr. Halleck, and deter-  
mined that military prodigy should  
supersede McClellan. And General  
Lincoln was right, for in an entire  
army he could not have found an  
other man whose military capacity so  
nearly equaled his own.

### LINCOLN AND HALLECK.

General Lincoln is supposed to  
have inquired of General Halleck, by  
what combination he had succeeded  
in enabling Beauregard to withdraw  
his entire army, and send Lee a rein-  
forcement of thirty thousand men.  
Halleck is supposed to have given a  
most satisfactory explanation, and to  
have suggested that inasmuch as Lee's  
army had been made stronger, that  
therefore McClellan's army should be  
made weaker by the withdrawal of  
forty thousand men; and General Lin-  
coln saw that the advice was good,  
and the forty thousand were with-  
drawn. To be sure, that made a  
change of seventy thousand in Lee's  
favor, but then it gave McClellan a  
better chance for immortality.

YORKTOWN, HANOVER COURT HOUSE,  
WILLIAMSBURG AND THE CHICKAHOMINY.

But the great soul of McClellan  
grew stronger as the treachery at  
Washington, and the treason at Rich-  
mond, augmented against him.  
Without a murmur, he advanced and  
captured Yorktown, achieved the  
victories of Hanover Court House  
and Williamsburg, and against a  
force more than double his own, he  
fought and won a series of brilliant  
battles, over one of the best generals  
of modern times. At last, overwhelmed  
but neither conquered nor dis-  
heartened, he told the President, that  
with 20,000 more men—just half the  
force taken from him—he could and  
would take Richmond. But either  
from a desire to avenge the rejection  
of his plan by the Council of War, or  
from fear that if Richmond fell, the  
rebellion would be brought to a close  
before negroes could be placed upon  
an equality with white men, rein-  
forcements were persistently refused.

So well convince I was McClellan that  
there was treachery at Washington,  
that on the 28th of June, 1862, after  
one of his most desperate battles, he  
wrote to the Secretary of War, "A  
few thousand more men would have  
changed this battle from a defeat to a  
victory."

"I save this army  
now, I tell you plainly that I will  
owe no thanks to you, or to any per-  
son else at Washington. You have  
done all you could to sacrifice this  
army." "I feel too earnestly to  
fight, and have seen too many dead  
and wounded comrades, to feel other-  
wise than that the Government has  
not supported this army." Was it en-  
vy? Was it treachery? Or was it  
incompetency, which caused the Presi-  
dent to interfere with, and defeat the  
plans of McClellan? Let it be envy,  
or treachery, or incompetency, it is  
evident that Mr. Lincoln is not fit for  
the high and solemn position he occu-  
pies.

### THE INGRATITUDE OF PRESIDENT LIN- COLN TO OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Stung to the heart by the chilling  
indifference of President Lincoln to  
the gallant deeds and terrible suffer-  
ings of his heroic comrades, McClellan  
wrote to Mr. Halleck, then bearing  
the title of General-in-Chief—"Please  
say a kind word to my army, in re-  
gard to their conduct at Yorktown,  
Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover  
Court House and the Chickahominy."  
"Say nothing about me, but  
give my men and officers credit for  
what they have done."

But no kind word came: no sym-  
pathy for the wounded, nor sorrow  
for the dead, no praise for the living.  
And yet, there are those who dare in-  
sult the soldiers by telling them that  
Abraham Lincoln is their friend.  
Yes, as the wolf is the friend of his  
prey. And we can now understand  
what otherwise would seem incred-  
ible, how this same President, while  
claiming to be "Commander-in-Chief"  
of our armies, a few months after-  
wards, on the glorious field of Anti-  
etam, while the groans of the wound-  
ed rent the air, and mangled bodies  
of the heroic dead yet lay in horrid piles  
—we can now understand how Presi-  
dent Lincoln could, at such a time  
and in such a scene, call upon Mar-  
shall Layman to sing a vulgar comic  
song, and how touching was the re-  
buke of the victor of that field, who  
exclaimed—"Not now, Mr. President  
not now. Listen to the moans of the  
wounded—see the mangled bodies of  
the yet warm dead."

### PERSECUTION OF M'CLELLAN.

Having failed to destroy McClellan  
by sacrificing the army of the Potomac,  
it was determined to strike a  
more direct blow at him by recalling  
his army from the Peninsula, and by  
depriving him of its command.  
This was done; and McClellan was  
ordered to report at Alexandria, and  
his command was reduced to one hun-  
dred men!

### POPE PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE VE- RERANS OF THE PENINSULA.

Pope was placed in command of  
the Army of the Potomac, in order  
to carry out the plans of President  
Lincoln, and on the 30th of August,  
Secretary Stanton caused a sneering  
order to be published, declaring that  
General McClellan was to retain com-  
mand of the army of the Potomac, ex-  
cept so much of it as had been sent  
to General Pope—all had been sent,  
save one hundred men!

### DISASTER TO OUR ARMS.

But the very day, nay, the very  
hour in which the intended insult  
was given to McClellan, our armies  
sustained a disaster under Pope. On  
hearing the distant roar of battle,  
McClellan forgot his own wrongs  
in thinking of the perils of his com-  
rades, and telegraphed to Mr. Hal-  
leck, "I respectfully ask to be allowed  
to go to the scene of battle, merely  
to be with my own men, if nothing  
more; they will fight none the worse  
for my being with them. I ask per-  
mission to share their fate on the field  
of battle."

The request was refused. But how  
noble—how touching the devotion of  
the persecuted hero, to his country  
and his comrades.

Disaster came. The veteran army  
of the Potomac had been routed, and  
was in full retreat on Washington.  
A panting steamer was lying puffing  
at the wharf, ready to secure the  
President's retreat from the Capital.  
All was chaos. General Lincoln lost  
confidence in his plan, and the mag-  
nanimous Halleck telegraphed to Mc-  
Clellan: